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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The product of gold in the United States the last 16 years has aggregated the enormous amount of $572,900,000.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes believes that the body and mind are both affected by the character of food consumed. "An exclusively pork diet gives a bristly character to the beard and hair," and too much food from the sea gives the shine and motions of a fish.

A man over in Australia had a new and brilliant idea not long ago, chronicles the Argonaut, in regard to the interpretation of the clause in his marriage vows, "till death us do part." His wife died, luckily for her, as the following facts demonstrate, and since he was bound only till death to his wife, the husband refused to pay her funeral expenses. The antipodean courts promptly decided that a husband's duties only cease when the undertaker's bills are paid.

Lord Salisbury is quite a distinguished savant as well as a renowned statesman. In a recent lecture before the Chemical Society of London, he said: "Astronomy is, in a great measure, the science of things as they probably are, geology is the science of things as they probably were, chemistry is the science of things as they are at present." To these adds the Electrical Engineer, "electricity is the science of things as they probably will be."

The woman's rights question is making itself heard in Vienna. There was a large meeting there the other day, in which women of all classes of society were represented, and at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the middle and lower schools be opened gratuitously to women, that the number of professions opened to women be increased, that women be allowed to take part in political affairs, and that "all Austrian subjects of age, without consideration of taxation, position or sex, be admitted to equal and direct parliamentary suffrage." The resolutions have been forwarded to the Reichsrath.

The Prussian minister of justice, Dr. Schelling, is interested in the new American method of execution by electricity, and has caused instructions to be sent for full reports as to its methods of working, so far as obtainable. Many Prussians are inclined to consider decapitation as too barbarous a method of execution, and the consequence of this sentiment is favorable to the criminal classes. Reindel, the headsman, has been making personal inquiries on the subject of electric death, whether for official reasons or to satisfy his own curiosity is not known. The conservative feeling in Germany is very strong, and there is little probability of such a serious change in the criminal laws as to do away with the existing form of death-penalty.

The adoption of the air-brake in freight service is making rapid progress. On January 1, 1891, there were 153,100 cars equipped with them, as against 97,224 on January 1, 1890, an increase of 55,136 cars. The percentage of the entire freight rolling stock of the country equipped January 1, 1891, was 18.3 per cent. The railways on which all new cars are so equipped control 49,458 miles of road and 272,339 cars. The companies on which some classes of their new cars are equipped control 36,983 miles of road and 423,551 freight cars. These two classes combined control 86,441 miles of road and 697,893 freight cars. The number of cars equipped last year was nearly twice as many as in any previous year, but a better idea of the actual progress made can be gained from the fact that companies controlling nearly 40,000 miles of road have adopted the air-brake for freight service in 1890.

The maze in the Del Monte gardens in Monterey, Cal., is so elaborate that visitors frequently get lost in it. "I shall not forget," says a tourist, "the exasperation of the wife of a prominent United States Senator who determined to solve the intricacies of the maze. She is elderly and inclined to stout, and was warned that she might find it a difficult matter to get out of the maze. She scouted the idea and marched in. Then there was trouble. She was in there fully an hour before she could find the centre of it, and, worse still, she could not find her way out. A young nephew of hers was in the centre and tried to explain to his aunt how to get in. She finally lost all patience and exclaimed, with heat, 'Don't talk to me any longer, I'll find my way alone.' She was finally escorted out, and, looking back at the maze, said: 'When I get East I'll tell Mr. Huntington to have that nasty thing torn up. They have no right to put such affairs in a place intended for pleasure. Gracious me! shall I ever reach the hotel? I am almost dead.' And all the way to the hotel she vowed vengeance against that maze and longed to have the sympathetic ear of the great great railway millionaire."

Since Life is Fleet.

Fill the swift years full, my dear,
Since life is fleet;
Love, and hold love fast, my dear,
He is so sweet;
Sweetest, dearest, fleetest comer,
Fledgling of the sudden summer.

Love, but not too well, my dear,
When skies are gray,
And the autumn winds are here,
Love will away;
Fleetest, vaguest, farthest rover,
When the summer's warmth is over.
—[Louise Chandler Moulton.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

I am Tom! Dick is my brother, and we are the orphaned sons of Richard Hope, who went down with the Saucy Jane with his wife and the fortune he had made in California, when we were but six years old. We were twins, and clinging to each other, were picked up by a passing steamer and carried to New York. I was old enough to know and tell that we were going to visit our aunt, Mrs. Dresdale of Oakhill, and kindly strangers saw that we arrived there safely, forlorn little orphan beggars. But fresh misfortune met us, for our aunt died one week after she gave us a tearful welcome.

We had no real claim upon Cyrus Dresdale, being only his wife's nephews, but out of his great generous heart he gave us the place of sons in his home. Dear Uncle Cy! Never were boys made happier than he made us for four years, sending us to school and giving us every pleasure boys delight in, and, above all, such loving companionship as few enjoy, even with their own father.

Then the change came. Uncle Cy married again, and his wife could not endure to have two great rude boys about the house. Every day, every hour, we committed some unpardonable offense, and found all pleasures restricted. First, our ponies were sold; then our rabbits and guinea-pigs were killed; then we were moved from our large, beautiful room to a miserable little attic where we baked in summer and froze in winter.

Uncle Cyrus stood by us as far as his quiet, peace-loving disposition allowed, but his new wife ruled with a rod of iron, and, at last, seeing we could not please her, he sent us to boarding-school. Home-sick for a week, we were thoroughly happy afterward, and wanted for no pleasure Uncle Cy could give us. I cannot dwell too long on our boy-life, but we, Dick and myself, can never forget the kindness of Uncle Cyrus Dresdale. We came to Oakhill sometimes for a brief holiday, and this brings me to Harry.

Harriet Dresdale was the only child of our dear Uncle Cyrus, and was born just one year after his second marriage. It was uncle himself who gave her her nickname, greatly to Mrs. Dresdale's disgust, but, as he said:

"Really, my dear, I must complete the trio, Tom, Dick and Harry."

We were twenty-one years of age when Uncle Cyrus took us into his study one morning and made a brief speech that I shall never forget.

"My dear boys," he said, "for you are as dear to me as sons, and have made me proud of you many times, I must send you away once more. We will not talk about the reason, but you know it is not because I do not love you. You have good education, good morals, and I am not afraid to trust you. You, Tom, will practice your profession, and Dick can go into business, since he wishes it; but you will each find ten thousand dollars in the G—— Bank that is your own. It will keep you from want until you make more by your own talents and exertions. Come sometimes to see me; do not forget that I love you."

He broke down there and we hung about him as if we were still little boys, full of love and gratitude, and keenly aware of the cruelty of separating us from him.

Off to the great city, where Dick opened a drug-store and I put out a doctor's sign. We had both studied medicine, but Dick would not practice. His was a delicate, sensitive nature, most unlike my own, and he could not bear the sight of suffering. We were unlike in all things, and no one would have guessed we were twins. I was tall, strong and dark, not in the least handsome. Dick was slender and fair, with a rare beauty of face and a gentleness that was almost womanly.

We had been seven years in the city and once more were at home at Oakhill, when we could spare a vacation, for Mrs. Dresdale was dead. There was nothing said, there could not be, but we knew that we were welcome, and we stole many a day to run down to visit dear Uncle Cyrus, and, it must be told, fell in love with Harry. Can I make you see her, this cousin who was not our cousin? Brown, curling hair shaded a face of pure oval shape with delicate, regular features. Great blue eyes, soft, wistful, innocent as a babe's, lighted her beauty, and her smiles displayed perfect teeth. She was not tall, but her figure was graceful and prettily rounded, and her hands and feet were dainty as a fairy's.

She was frank and sisterly with us and always gave us cordial welcome, and we never guessed each other's devotion, because we could not well leave the city at the same time, Dick leaving me in charge of his store and clerks, and taking my practice in return.

Not until Uncle Cyrus died did we know that we both loved Harry, and then a crushing blow fell. For it was found, after our uncle was buried, that he had left nothing of a once noble fortune. Nothing for the delicately nurtured child who had never known a wish ungratified. Harry's aunt, Mrs. Leyburn, took her home, and the beautiful house at Oakhill was sold. After all the confusion was over and there came a breathing spell, Dick took me into his confidence.

Like blows from a hammer his words fell on my heart.

"Tom," he said to me, "I have been over to see Harry. Poor little girl, she is very miserable. All her bright, pretty smiles are gone, Tom. It would make your heart ache to see how pale and sad she is."

Ah! Had it not already made my heart ache?

"She has lost the kindest father, Dick," I said.

"And, as if that was not sorrow enough," said Dick, "they are not kind to her at Leyburn's."

"Not kind to her!" I cried. "I thought they fairly worshiped her."

"So they did when they thought Uncle Cyrus was wealthy. Now they tell her every day that she must find something to do—some work to earn a living."

"Never!" I cried. "Why, Dick we owe everything to Uncle Cyrus and we are not poor men now."

Then Dick said, in a faltering voice:

"Do you think, Tom, it is too soon after her loss for me to tell Harry how I love her—to ask her to be my wife?"

The room seemed to be reeling around me; Dick's face grew dim; his voice sounded far away. He loved Harry! And I was only waiting until the first bitterness of her grief was over to ask her to be my wife. Fool that I was! What was my homely face compared to Dick's beauty; my quiet ways against his grace and tenderness? Before he spoke again I had recovered from the shock his words gave me, and resolved to keep my secret. Let him win her if he could. I dared not think of my own chance if she refused him. Time enough for that.

Day after day he sought her, yet kept silent. Little guessing the torture he inflicted, he told me of his wrong, but ever with the same refrain.

"She gives me no chance to tell her how I love her, Tom! She is like a sister, only."

I kept away, but my hope grew stronger. If she loved Dick as a sister, might it not be that I—homely and quiet as I was—had won the deeper love I craved. My patience must have been great in those days. Every lonely hour was filled with dreams of Harry's fair, sweet face, her low, musical voice, her bright, winning grace. I recalled every loving word she had ever spoken to me, every caress she had given to me. I knew that even in her childhood I had given her more than a brother's love, and I saw that her mother had dreaded lest she should love one of the penniless boys who were so dear to their adopted uncle.

We had begun, Dick and myself, to turn some of our investments into ready money, to make a fund for Harry.

"She shall have the twenty thousand uncle gave us," we said, although it would cripple us somewhat for a time to take so large a sum out of our fortunes. Nothing had been said to her, for we were afraid she would refuse to take it. We waited for Dick to speak, but we gathered the money together in bank.

It may have been the longing for a home that first suggested to us the idea of investing part of Harry's money (we always spoke of it as hers) in a house and some furniture, each hoping to share it with her. The first real brightness that came into her dear face after her father died was when we told her we were going to housekeeping, and begged her to help us select and furnish a home. Again, I starved my own heart, and sent her with Dick house-hunting, until they selected a house that seemed the perfection of a modest home, most unlike the beautiful Oakhill mansion. But it was Harry's own taste that selected the furniture, suited to the small rooms, but good in quality, and Harry said: "Ever so pretty!"

"It was all ready and paid for, and five thousand dollars still in bank, when we all went over to admire the final effect.

We were standing in the pretty parlor when Harry said, softly:

"I hope this will be a happy home for you, boys, and that there will soon be the sweetest of wives to share it with you. And now, today, you must give me your good wishes, too. I am going to be married."

"Married!"

Who said it? The voice was choked and very hoarse. Not mine; surely not Dick's.

"Papa knew," said Harry; "but we were to wait until Charlie was a little more prosperous. I was not sure" and Harry's eyes dropped—"whether my loss of fortune would not make me less attractive to Charlie, but I wronged him. We will be very poor, but I hope I can help him, and we have made up our minds not to wait for money. Some day we may invite you to our house, but in the meantime you will come to see us where we are boarding, will you not?"

I answered, pitying the ghastly white face that Dick had turned to the window. And I continued my answer by asking:

"Who is Charlie? You forget we have not seen him, nor, indeed, seen you as much as we would have wished."

"Charlie Foster, a clerk in a bank, Dick has met him."

"Yes," Dick answered, in a low voice. "A fine fellow he is, too, Harry. Come, Tom, we must be going."

Not a word was spoken until we stood face to face in our own room. Then Dick looked me in the eyes.

"You, too, Tom?" he said. "I never dreamed of that."

"I wanted you should have the first chance, Dick. But it is all over. Shall we take Doctor Merton's offer?"

For we had an opening that promised well in another city. It had scarcely been considered, but it came as a relief, And we accepted it. Our wedding present to Harry was the house and the five thousand dollars, her father's generous gift to us in the past. It is many long years since that wedding day that we faced manfully, and we are rich men—Dick and myself. But we never married, and our money will go to Harriet Foster's three boys, Tom, Dick and Harry.—[The Ledger.

Chinese Truck Farms.

Rev. F. D. Kelsey, of Montana, has written an interesting article in reference to Chinese truck farms in that state. He says there are some fifty farms carried on by this class of people in and around Helena, the farms varying in extent from one-fifth of an acre up to twenty or thirty acres. In fact these Chinamen have monopolized the small gardening business in and around that city. Their field work is somewhat peculiar, and adapted to a land where rain seldom falls. Everything must be so arranged that it can be irrigated. Where less than half an acre is under cultivation, the Chinese use hand sprinklers. Frequently they rent a few acres from a man who has an unquestioned water right, survey the land carefully, and bring the water in a ditch to the highest point of the patch. From these they conduct the water in smaller ditches anywhere they wish, the patch being platted out as regularly as city squares and streets. Each plat is wide enough to be reached half way across by the gardener on one side and by his hired man on the other. The water is run into these ditches and little side branches, and from them to the vegetable beds to soak in until the whole is thoroughly wet, when the water is turned off to another bed, and so on until the whole field is well watered. This requires the time and labor of two Chinamen on a large place.

The rents paid by Chinamen are enormous. They take from three to ten years lease and pay $25 per acre, in lots of ten acres or more.

A British Columbian Leper Colony.

The rapid spread of leprosy in British Columbia has caused great uneasiness and alarm to the people and driven them to the determination of isolating the victims of that disease, for which purpose Darey's Island, lying off the coast, has been secured. A leper colony is to be established. The afflicted ones are to be at once removed thither and placed under restraint. The Dominion government has ordered an immediate investigation, and for that purpose Dr. Smith, in charge of the leper colony at Tracadie, New Brunswick, has been ordered as an expert to investigate the prevalence of leprosy on the Pacific coast.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Pearls Saved by Change of Climate.

"Did you know that pearls get sick?" said a well-known Atlanta jeweller recently. "They do, and, like babies, they require a change of climate when their health is bad or else they crumble or die. I knew of a case once where a lady went into a jeweller's with a magnificent set of pearls that were losing their lustre and beginning to look dead. 'These pearls are sick,' said the jeweller upon examining them, 'and unless you take or send them to a decidedly different climate at once they will become worthless.' They were sent off, and within a month were as bright and pretty again as they had ever been."—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE FIG TRADE.

Where Figs Come From and How They Are Imported.

California Has a Substitute for the Turkish Fruit.

"I would not give a fig for it." This is an old expression. You hear it every day. It was evidently first used by some one who had the idea that a fig was not a valuable article. One fig is not worth much, but when you realize that the people of the United States pay about $1,000,000 for the figs they consume in a year you will realize that a fig is worth something after all.

Nearly all the figs consumed in this country are imported from Smyrna, Turkey. They grow in clusters on a rather small tree with spreading branches, which, when laden with fruit, often touch the ground. The figs are picked by hand and dried by a process of evaporation. They are then dipped in a solution of sugar, dried again, paced in boxes that contain from one to twenty pounds and then are ready for shipment. These are the better grades of figs. The cheaper grades are shipped in bags and baskets, and after reaching this country are used by candy manufacturers and dealers, who steam them and sort out the best, which they pack into quarter and half-pound boxes. The refuse figs—those not fit for anything else—are ground up and made into "fig paste" and other stuff of the kind. There is also a manufactured fig, which is made out of ground-up figs, glucose and sugar. The only things figgy about them are the seeds and the green leaves packed in the boxes with them. The seeds are genuine—the leaves are not.

About fifteen figs make a pound, and about five and a half millions are imported into this country every year. The boxed figs cost the importer from 11 to 15 cents a pound according to the grade. The importer sells them to the jobber, who pays an advance of from one-half to one cent a pound on them. The jobber sells them to the retailer, getting about the same advance in price as the importer. The retailer sells them to the consumers, making the largest profit of all. He gets an advance of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, and sometimes more. Hotels use large quantities of figs. They are served just as they are taken from the box. Dealers in figs have them graded into what they call choice, London layer, and fancy, with prices respectively 14, 18 1-2 and 24 cents.

New York is the greatest distributing point for imported figs, although a large quantity is received through Boston dealers. The duty on figs is now 2 1-2 cents a pound. It was raised a half cent by the McKinley bill. Large quantities are shipped from California, the only place in the country where figs are raised to any extent. Within the last five years the cultivation of figs has become quite an industry in California. There are plenty of fig orchards there and large quantities of figs have been shipped to the East, but there is very little demand for them. They are dry and when packed are very dark blue figs with thick, tough skins and they have scarcely any seeds in them. They taste quite different from the white Smyrna fig.

Fruit dealers say that Californians have not yet learned how to cure figs, but that they are improving, and that it is only a question of time when they will drive the foreign figs out of this market, just as they have driven out prunes and raisins. California consumes most of its own figs. About half a car load—15,000 pounds—was shipped to this city last season. Most of these are still in the hands of the dealers. They have a way of preserving figs out there, and serving them with sugar and cream. This makes a delicious dessert. The California dried figs sell in this market at from 6 to 9 cents a pound. Some enterprising Californian has prepared what is called crystalized figs. They are put through a preserving process and then they are packed loosely in one and two pound boxes. These are the most expensive figs in the market, as they retail for 50 and 90 cents a box. Green figs are considered quite a delicacy in California, where they are eaten like any other fruit, either from the tree or with cream and sugar.—[New York Recorder.

Tricks of Shoplifters.

An old trick, which is now too well known to be practised safely, consists in carrying around a ladies' hat box half of the cover of which is hinged so that it can be lifted up and stolen articles thrust in. A common trick today is to pick up an empty paper bag, such as is used in the store, and distend it by blowing into it, so that it has the appearance of being full. The air is replaced with spoils at leisure.

The shoplifter's pocket is a well-known device. It is made of muslin and was originally so big that, when fastened under the dress at the waist, it reached below her knees. There is a long opening through the dress just below the waistband, sometimes big enough to thrust a baby in. This opening is covered from view by a flap of the waist, which, however, can be lifted up. Sometimes these pockets are found with almost enough merchandise inside to start a small shop. Large pockets are seldom used nowadays, because most stores are so carefully watched that professional shoplifters are perforce contented with smaller daily hauls than formerly. Besides, modern fashions do not permit of the safe gathering of much bulk about the person of the shoplifter.

What do shoplifters do with their spoils when they are so loaded up that walking is uncomfortable? Detective Cutts, who has had a large experience in one of New York's biggest stores, one day followed two women who, he was sure, had been shoplifting for several hours, yet so cleverly that he could not gather evidence enough to warrant their arrest. When they left he followed. They went up a side street and entered one of those side entrances to a saloon leading into a small room partitioned off for women. Quick as a thought Dectective Cutts ran in the front door and said to the bartender:

"See here, you know me. Lend me your apron. I want to wait on those women."

Tying on the apron the detective answered the call of the women and served them with beer. He waited a few minutes, and then went in to find them pulling out all sorts of merchandise and making them into bundles.

"Oh," said he, "want any more beer?"

"No," said the women.

"Been shopping I see."

"Yes."

"Got all those things at the store, eh?"

"Yes, but what's that to you?"

"It's this much to me," said the mock bartender. "I'm the store detective, and I want you to go back with me and pay for them."

Shoplifters who steal for business and take as much as they can get dispose of their stealings about their persons only temporarily while in the store. Once outside, they find some quiet place in which to disgorge, and arrange their stealings, and the private rooms in saloons are very convenient for the purpose.—[New York Sun.

A Petrified Salmon.

Henry Benson of Hayden Hill, Lassen County, Cal., has in his posession a specimen of petrified salmon. The former fleshy parts resemble crystalized and variegated quartz, retaining in part the yellowish color of the salmon, and what was formerly the skin of the fish is now a sort of a porcelain as hard as pure white flint. The texture of the entire specimen is that of hardest quartz. It was found on a hillside at about 1500 altitude from the floor of "Big Valley," and was evidently petrified at the point where found. This would indicate that the salmon formerly inhabited the ancient rivers, the beds of which now form parts of the strata of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and in which ancient channels now lie the rich deposits of California's gold.

These ancient river beds, as is well known, are found at various heights above the sea level, and in some places but a few hundred feet below the crests of the highest ranges, and perhaps hundreds of feet below the present formation of the surface of the earth, and running entirely independent of any present formation. To determine with certainty that this salmon inhabited these ancient rivers would be an interesting fact, as it would fix at a much later date than is now generally supposed the geological period when, by mighty upheavals, these old river courses were changed and obliterated from the face of the earth, and gigantic mountains formed in their stead.—[St. Louis Republic.

Shortest Horse Railway.

The shortest horse railway in the world is probably to be found in New York, along the sunken road that begins at 85th street and Fifth avenue and ends at 86th street and Central Park West, less than half a mile. The line is three avenue blocks long, and consists of a double track. Its equipment is two small cars, two lanky horses, two car hooks and a played-out piece of broom. Two conductors and two drivers man the road, and the fare is five cents, as much as on the elevated or the other horse car lines from the Battery to Harlem, ten miles. From all appearances the line is doing a paying business, it being largely patronized by people in the Eighties on both sides of the Park—[New York Recorder.

Baby's Vacation.

Little Willie—Mamma, you told me God sent baby here, and now baby's dead and gone back to heaven.

"Yes; baby's gone back to God."

"What! Was baby down here just on a short vacation?"—[New York World.

Two Stories of Old-Time Kansas.

Countless stories are told about Jim Lane and Chet Thomas by old Kansans. These two men were the pet politicians of the state. Jim was bold and Chet was sly. Once Lane visited Junction City to make a speech on Sunday.

"If there is any objection to my speakin'," he remarked to the committee, "tell 'em I've been a Methodist on probation for forty years."

A great crowd gathered to hear him. He did not like Junction City. Looking over the beautiful stretch of prairie he began his speech in very solemn tones, saying: "God has done much for your city." All his hearers seemed to think so. "God has done much for your city," he said again, slowly and thoughtfully. It was very still—the great crowd held its breath, and Lane continued: "God has done much for your city—man very little." It was five minutes before the audience quit yelling at this. Such men as George W. Martin and John Speer rolled over the ground in a fit of laughter.

Uncle Chet Thomas's rich son-in-law, Dell Adams, had been hurt by a fall and was making his will in the presence of Uncle Chet and others.

"To my beloved brother $10,000,' said the sick man, feebly.

"Sane!" said Uncle Chet.

"To my beloved friend," naming some one Chet didn't like, "$2000."

"Mind's a-wanderin," observed Mr. Thomas.

"To my beloved father-in-law, Chester Thomas, $10,000."

"Mind's perfectly sound," squeaked Uncle Chet.

"To John Richie"—Chet hated John—"5000."

"Crazy as a loon," shrieked the witness, dancing about almost beside himself with disappointment and rage.

One of Nature's Graveyards.

"The Bad Lands of Dakota," said Prof. J. B. Wilkinson, "are good for nothing on the face of the earth but fossils. It is a fact that every portion of the hills there, however, are absolutely filled with evidences of animal life. Fossil insects, fishes, birds, the bones of the elephant, the mastodon, of the lion, the tiger, and of scores, if not hundreds, of extinct animals and species, are to be found in the same hillside. In one declivity, where the rain had washed away the underlying earth and a heavy slide had occurred, I found in a space not exceeding thirty feet square the fossil remains of seven distinct species of mammals, of seventeen species of fish, and of five varieties of birds, while the shellfish and insect remains were too numerous to count. By what great natural convulsion this district was made the graveyard of millions of animals it is impossible to say, but nothing short of a tremendous and widely extended calamity could, in one comparatively small tract, have destroyed as many animals as must have perished there."—[Globe-Democrat.

A Spanish-American Dainty.

"The most delicious thing I ever ate was roast monkey," said a drummer at the Anderson yesterday, who occasionally takes a trip through the tropics. "Talk about chicken and turkey, or even canvas-back duck, they are not equal to the flavor or tenderness of a young monkey. The natives in Spanish-America are very fond of them, and they never hesitate about eating them. They scoop out holes in the ground and make a small bake oven in which they roast them. Sometimes the animal is boiled, but no matter how prepared the meat is always a palatable dish."—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

Trained Doves.

Something new is always being sought by English hostesses for the entertainment of their guests. A fashionable Mayfair dame recently provided some trained doves. One bird rode on a miniature bicycle, another performed on the tight rope and still another worked a windmill and rode on a trapeze railway. Their most amusing "act" was drinking tea, which occupied about ten minutes. It took four years to teach the birds their tricks.—[New York Press.

Help Wanted.

Mrs. Simson—Now, Tommy, I am going to put the candy on the step to cool, and you needn't think you can touch it, because I shall be watching you from the window all the time.

Tommy (meekly)—Yes'm. Can I ask the little Dingle boy over here?

Mrs. Simson—What do yoy want of him for?

Tommy—I want him to help share my misery.—[New York Sun.

An Important Animal.

Teacher—John, of what are your shoes made?

Boy—Of leather, sir.

Teacher—Where does the leather come from?

Boy—From the hide of the ox.

Teacher—What animal, then, supplies you with shoes and gives you meat to eat?

Boy—My father.—[New York World.

My Lost Song.

Once a song came to me; 'twas a silvery thing,
All rippling with mucsic, like brooklets in May;
A fragrance breathed through, as of flower-breath sweet,
And light gleamed around it, more glowing than day.

It had come in a dream, and when I awoke
I hastened to write it, for certain I knew
That by it the world would be brought nearer Heaven
And thrilled by a glimpse of the good and the true.

But ere I could put my dream-thought into form,
I lost it, and knew it would never be heard;
For a child, playing near me, had blotted the page,
And I killed my sweet song with a swift, angry word!

* * * * * * *

How many such songs are thus lost to the world!
How we fling away gifts that are sent from above,
All because, in our hearts, we are not always ruled
By the master of all that is beautiful—Love.
—[Myrtle Cherryman in Free Press.

HUMOROUS.

A dollar in the pocket is worth two in the hand.

Riches have wings; they are eagle's wings to our coins.

In politics it is always best for a man to refuse what he cannot get.

After a jolly dog has had his day he usually goes to the bow-wows.

When we say that a man is sound we mean that he agrees with us.

When a girl is in love her heart is remarkable for its abnormal sighs.

Bilkins—I want to get a check suit. Tailor—Ah, yes; did you bring the check?

The man who avoids mistakes by never trying to do anything, makes a big mistake.

It is surprising the amount of trouble a man will endure before it reaches him.

The road agents in the West do not necessarily mean to elevate the stage when they hold it up.

Now that they are making clothes out of wood fiber, a new kind of moth will have to be invented.

At the sea shore, between the sea swells and the land swells, the landlord's pocketbook swells.

You should never judge how well a man can keep a secret by the way he keeps one unfavorable to him.

Tommy says that when his teacher is provoked he knows that she is well provided with choler and cuffs.

It's a mighty cowardly man who hasn't the courage to advise another with the toothache to have it yanked out.

It is easy to tell when a man is flattering your neighbor, but it isn't so easy to decide when he is flattering you.

The man who follows the crowd may not always be right; but if he stands aside he is pretty sure to be left.

We can't help admiring the girl who never plays without her notes, as long as she continues to leave them at home.

There's nothing like sticking to a thing when you apply yourself to it, as the fly said when it alighted on the fly-paper.

Guttenberg first used movable types in 1451, and every greenhorn who has ever pied a galley in a newspaper office knows that they are movable still.

Judge—And he took you by the throat and choked you, did he? Pat—Yis, sor; he squazed me throat till O to'ht he'd mek either out of me Adams apple.

Mrs. Slimpurse—What is the price of this suite of furniture? Dignified Clerk—This is not a suite, madam. It is one of our $25 sets. The suites are on another floor—$100 a piece.

Mrs. Tompkins: When my husband stays out all night, I refuse to give him any breakfast. Mrs. Smythe—That may do for Mr. Tompkins; but it wouldn't punish my Jim a bit. When he stays out all night he doesn't want any breakfast.

Keep Busy.

The secret of success in life is to keep busy, to be persevering, patient and untiring in the pursuit or calling you are following. The busy ones may now and then make mistakes, but it is better to risk these than to be idle and inactive. Keep doing, whether it be at work or seeking recreation. Motion is life, and the busiest are the happiest. Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says: "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind. When once we rest, we darken."—[British Printer.

Hot Water for Cows.

"Hot water for cows" is the maxim of the French dairy farmers in the department of Finisterre. They claim to have proved by experiments that when cows drink hot water they yield one-third more milk than when they are refreshed with cold water only. The proportions are said to be half a pint of boiling water to half a pint of cold.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

EUROPEAN HARVESTS WILL BE LIGHT.

It is now certain that there will be an enormous demand for all the surplus grain of the United States this year. The unequaled late spring and disastrous storms throughout Europe have now made certain that the harvests of the Old World will be the poorest on record. It can now be positively stated that France will have less than half a crop and will therefore have a greater deficiency than the entire export of grain from the United States during the year ending with last month. England, Germany and Austria have also suffered from the same causes.

The world's supply of rain is ample this year, but it has been and is unequally distributed. While the United States has received plenty and to spare, all of Europe has had a scanty supply during the past few months, and Russia has virtually had none during this year's growing season. As a consequence grain values are steadily advancing in the Czar's dominions. And it will benefit the farmers of this country.

THE "PEOPLES' PARTY."

It is clearly manifest that the new political party attempted to be started at Cincinnatti is making no headway. Its enthusiasm "died a bornin'." Its platform showed that it was chiefly an expression of discontent, not a marshaling of intelligent forces for a definite purpose. When the great Republican party was organized conspicuous citizens, statesmen, political leaders and profound constitutional lawyers united in its formation; but the late Cincinnatti Convention contained no really prominent citizen, nobody who can be called a leader or a representative of anything but dissatisfaction, and a vague hope of something better than the existing situation. It proposed nothing which was apparently "thought out," or which any member could explain in detail, or which at once commends itself to the average good sense of the country.

ABUSING THE MILLIONAIRES.

It is popular these days to abuse the millionaires because of their money, and yet, deep down in the heart of every man is the feeling which ex-Senator Ingalls expressed when he said: "The only reason why I am not a millionaire is, that I don't know how to make the money." There is no doubt that many of our wealthy men obtained much of their money by methods that would be repugnant to a conscientious man; but the fact remains that every man of us is struggling all the time to make money and that none of us would raise any serious objection to being the owner of a million dollars.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The testimony taken before the Tariff Commission showed that a certain kind of tumblers cost $1.40 per dozen before they were made in this country. A duty of 40 per cent was put on them, and they now sell for 40 cents a dozen.

Wagon tires sold for sixteen cents a pound when they were admitted free of duty. A duty of two cents a pound was put on them, and now they sell for seven cents a pound.

These are but a few of the items The inquiry is pertinent, Who pays the duty?

The CAROLINIAN believes that the success of the policy of Protection is necessary to the welfare and development of the South, and that every movement designed to promote that policy ought to be encouraged. This being the purpose at Asheville on the 22, let all, irrespective of former party affiliations, who favor the protective policy, make an effort to attend the Convention.

The McKinley law is bringing a steady stream of foreign manufacturers to the United States. They are coming here to employ American labor and consume American products in order that they may be able to continue to supply American trade.

The establishment of Inter-National Copyright between the United States and four other nations—England, France, Switzerland and Belgium—is another of the acts which will cast distinction over the Administration.

The outlook for this year's harvest indicates that the granaries of America will be overflowing. This is a hopeful sign. We would rather see our granaries bursting with grain than have our banks burst.

The wealth of the United States is estimated at $71 500,000,000, that of England at $65,000,000,000, and that of France at $36,000,000,000.

The National Government under Republican Administration gets money at 2 per cent.. It could not do that under Democratic rule.

The distribution of the laws of North Carolina of 1891 will begin about the middle of this month.

THE SILVER FALLACY.

Senator Sherman, in a recent speech, sums up the coinage question and gives the Republican position thereon in the following words:

"The demand for the free coinage of silver without limit is a demand that the United States shall pay for silver bullion more than its market price; a demand that is not and ought not to be made by the producer of any commodity. There is no justice or equity in it. If granted by the United States alone, it will demonetize gold, derange all the business transactions of our people. What we ought to do, and what we now do under the silver law of the last Congress—a conservative measure—is to buy the entire product of silver mined in the United States at its market value, and, upon the security of that silver deposited in the Tresury, issue Treasury notes to the full amount of the cost of the bullion. In this way we add annually to our national currency circulating notes of undoubted value, equal to gold, to an amount equal to or greater than the increase of our population and the increasing business for our growing country."

The CAROLINIAN holds that this is the true method of increasing the currency. It is one which all honest and intelligent people must endorse. None but the silver barons and their dupes and a Democracy which has no thought of the country's welfare, but would sacrifice everything for power, will favor a system the prime object of which is to pay to the millionaire mine owner and speculators of the world 25 per cent more for silver than it is worth, and be obligated to take at that price all the silver the whole world can dump upon us at at that price.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Democrats, when in power, hoarded the peoples money and by contracting the currency, greatly to the commercial injury of the country, accumulated a big surplus in the Treasury, which was used as an argument for Free Trade.

The Republican Administration keeps the money in active circulation, thereby benefiting everybody, deeming it good business, as well as good politics, to keep the Treasury surplus down to a reasonable figure.

On the 9th inst the temperature at San Antonia, Texas, was 106 degrees while at Augusta, Ga., it was only 64.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1891.

Secretary Foster is still receiving congratulations for having changed the form of the Treasury Statement so as to conform to common sense and plain business principles by giving the actual condition of the cash in the Treasury in such a manner that it can be understood by all. Of course there is a class of democrats who would willingly see the credit of the country ruined and its Treasury bankrupt if thereby they could secure a political point for their party; to this class the change is not satisfactory; they are still calling the Treasury bankrupt in the face of the fact that it has $150,000,000 in a available cash to meet any demand that may be made upon it. Mr. Foster has, however, in his possession, documentary proof that prominent democratic business men in the great trade centers approve of and endorse the change, as being one for the better.

The question of what will be done with the Chilian insurgent steamer Itata is being very much discussed by Government officials, and, as from the first, there is a wide difference of opinion, some thinking that the vessel is bound to be released by the court and that she never should have been taken after she got out of American waters, while others are confident that the court will decide that the Navy department was right in chasing and bringing her back. The Chilians, both the Balmaceda government and the insurgents, who claim to be the constitutional government of that country, are represented here by eminent counsel prepared to outwit each other if possible.

There are many republicans here who are not ardent admirers of Senator Quay, but in the attack which has been made on him by a lot of Philadelphia Mugwumps who voted twice for Cleveland and the same number of times for the present democratic governor of Pennsylvania, there isn't a republican here as far as known who does not side with Quay. To "kick" is the privilge of every citizen, but when a man during two national campaigns throws his influence and casts his vote against the Presidential nominees of his party, as nine-tenths of the siguers of the attack on Senator Quay are said to have done, he certainly has no right to dictate what the party he abandoned shall or shall not do. It has been generally understood from statements made by Mr. Quay's friends that he would retire from the head of the national committee before the beginning of the Presidential campaign, therefore the present attack upon him is simply regarded as an attempt to furnish the opponents of the republican party with political ammunition.

Ex-Representative Perkins, of Kansas, who is now in Washington on business, does not give a very cheerful statement of the condition of things in his State. He says: "When we were afflicted with the grasshopper, the drouth and other plagues we had the sympathy of the people at large, but since we have endorced the Farmer's Alliance by electing its men to Congress, the public has lost confidence in us as a State; money is scarce and it is almost impossible to borrow it. The money that has been in the market has been withdrawn. The lenders of the Alliance have declared for what is practically fiat money and the repudiation of debts. Mrs. Lease, one of their champions, is going about oronanizing societies to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages and the collection of debts, while Senator Peffer has publicly said that the people of Kansas are too much involved to pay their debts. My successor is coming to Congress to secure legislation on a platform that declares the residents of cities are supported by the Farmers, and that it would be cheaper to keep them in the poorhouses than as tradesmen in the cities. In all the State, save a few cities in the mineral belt, there is not a nail being driven or a shingle being put on. All improvement has stopped and the intelligent farmer is beginning to realize that instead of helping them, the Alliance has added to their evils and precipitated additional misfortunes upon them."

Why I am a Protectionist.

By Hon. B. F. Jones,

I am a Protectionist because our country has prospered with Protection and languished without it.

Because revenue can more easily, more surely and with less objection be raised by judicious Protective Tariff laws than otherwise.

Because Protection diversifies employment and largely relieves wage earners from foreign competition, thereby enabling them to be liberal consumers as well as producers.

Because, as has been demonstrated, the effect of Protection is the cheapening of products.

Because defense against injurious importations is as necessary and justifiable as is an army and navy.

Because the theory of Free Trade between nations is as fallacious, impracticable and utterly absurd as is that of free love between families.

A promiuent railroad Superintendent living in Savannah, one suffering for years from Malaria and general Debility, says, on having recovered his health by the use of P P P, thinks that he will live forever, if he can always get P P P, (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.) Th's party's name will be given on application.

Cure your Corns by using Abbott's East Indian Corn Paint for Corns, Bunions and Warts, it is great,

I was Cured of So-Called Cancer.

LULATON, GA.

Derr Sir—This is to certify that I was a sufferer with a place on my underlip for fourteed and was under treatment of different physicians, but they did me no good. I had last hope of being cured by medical treatment. I then went to a doctor living in Florida, who treated them by art. After going to him it got well, apparently, for a while, but returned as bad as ever. I then concluded to try P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium), and after taking five bottles (pint size) was cured. I also find it to be a good medicine to give a good appetite and to give proper digestion.

Yours truly, L. J. STRICKLAND.

North Carolina Allowed $26,218 More Direct Tax Money.

As the result of an investigation by First Comptroller Matthews, of the Treasury Department, it has been discovered that the State of North Carolina is entitled to $26,218 more than was originally allowed it on account of the direct tax act. The State's proper quota now is $404,054.

Governor Holt, has, after consultation, decided that he would wait only a few days longer for the check of $26,000 due the State as balance of direct taxes. If further delayed he will commence the issue of warrants paying the claims in full. Clerks are now busy arranging the applications already received. An agent of the State is in Washington looking after the deficiency, and a dispatch is looked for from him today.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large size 50c and $1.

True.

From Chauncey M. Depew's Fourth of Oration.

There is the peril of great wealth, and the peril of great corporations, and the peril of great trusts, but in opportunities by which fortunes have been accumulated the whole people have shared. There is more of the ownership of homes, of good incomes, of good wages and of general happiness in this year of grace than ever before in our history.

A Name That Will Long be Held in Honor.

Boston Herald.

During a political career which covered a full half century and found his culmination in the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Hamlin so bore himself that, though always a hard fighter and at most times a keen partisan, he won the esteem of his bitterest opponents and he has left a name which will long be held in honor by the American people.

THE WONDERFUL CITY OF CHICAGO—A magnificent double page of strikingly beautiful pictures of busy street scenes in Chicago is the chief attraction of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* this week. Amateur sports has a page, Another full page presents a picture of a child's funeral in the Italian quarter of New York. There are also a page of amateur photographs reproduced, a picture of LESLIE'S Alaska exploring party and other good things. Price ten cents. Get it of your newsdealer. Printed in English and German

It is understood that the Railroad Commission will not assess any road for taxation until all the officials of the different corporations have had a full hearing. the assment will then be made all together.

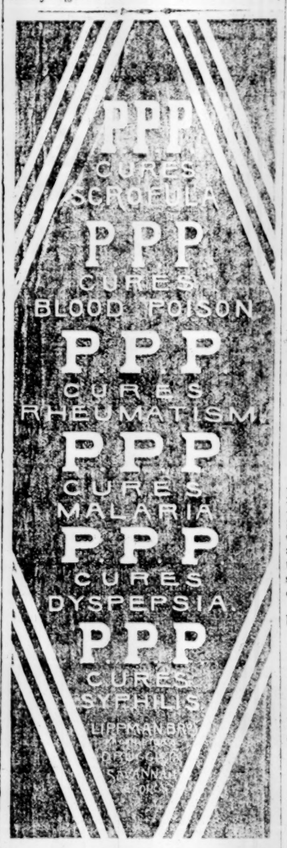
Simmons Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic—Sam'l S. Pentz, Chap. to Bishop of N. C.

Our Timber Interest.

According to the estimate of the President of the Lumber Association of Norfolk the lumber industry of that part of North Carolina and Virginia tributary to Norfolk has increased 100 per cent within the past ten years. He estimates the output of North Carolina pine in the section tributary to Norfolk at 150,000,000 feet, which at current market prices will be worth $5,000,000. The cedar, cypress and other lumber, including shingles, he estimates at 300,000,000, with $1,200,000 making a total of $10,000,000, a portion of which comes from Virginia. This does not include the timber from other sections of North Carolina the amount of which is immense, and the increase of which in the past ten years has been much more than 100 per cent.

Hill Eulogizes Harrison

At Geneva, N. Y., on the 4th, Governor Hill made an eloquent appeal for revival of patriotic feeling, and paid the following compliment to President Harrison: "I thank the President of our country for his patriotic utterances on his recent memorable trip throughout the South and West, and I was rejoiced to observe that he was everywhere received with unusual demonstrations of respect and unquestioned evidences of loyalty to the great Government of which he is the honored chief executive. His words were most timely, and do infinite credit to his heart and judgement.



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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court, July 9th, 1891.

John F. Davis, plaintiff, vs. E. A. Parmele & J. B. Eccleston, trading as Parmele & Eccleston, defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants cannot be found in the State, and are non residents of the State but own property in the State, and the plaintiff has a cause of action against them of which this Court has jurisdiction it is therefore on motion of Grandy & Aydlett, attorneys for plaintiff, ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the third Monday in September next, and answer or demur as they may be advised, or judgement will be rendered against them by default. The purpose of this action is to recover the sum of $250.15 money due for the sale of timber and money advanced to defendants according to contract.

Let the defendants also take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this cause returnable to the next term of this Court against the property of the defendants in North Carolina.

It is further ordered by the Court that a publication of a copy of this order for six successive weeks shall be sufficient notice to the defendants for service of summons and attachment in this cause.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 7th day of Sept. 1891, at 12 o'clock M, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest which D. A. Sawyer has in the following described real and personal property, to-wit: Lying in Newland township Pasquotank county, N. C., adjoining the lands of J. R. Brite, Henry Hewett, Robert Morgan and the Pasquotank River, and containing about three hundred and twenty (320) acres. Said sale to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against said D. A. Sawyer in favor of John L. Hinton, said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law.

July 8, '91. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of William L. Davis deceased, of Salem township, Pasquotank county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

PENNIE DAVIS, Adm'r.
This 27 of May, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Robinson White deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.
Elizabeth City, N. C., May 13, 1891.

WORKING PEOPLE can take Simmons Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions and is therefore the medicine to be kept in the house and to be given upon any indication of approaching sickness. It contains no dangerous ingredients but is purely vegetable, gentle yet thorough in its action, and can be given with safety and the most satisfactory results to any person regardless of age. It has no equal. Try it.

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Unitarian Church, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished author.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Prof. E. J. Wolf of the Gettysburg Seminary.

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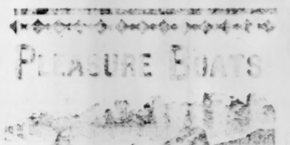

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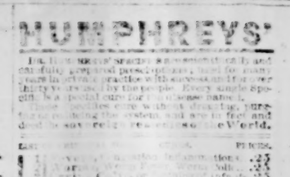

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HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS for Horses and Cattle. A Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing Veterinary Manual and plain directions for cure of Horses and Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry. Sent Free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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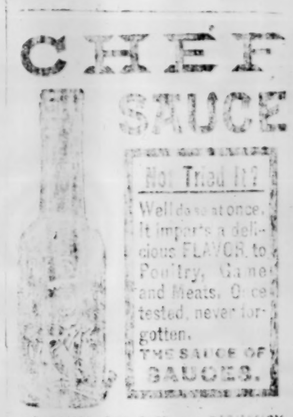

No Thanks!
Well do so once. It imparts a delicious FLAVOR to Poultry, Game and Meats. Once tested never forgotten.
THE SAUCE OF SAUCES.

THE H. READ CO. (LIMITED)

Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine!
THE "STANDARD"
IS THE FINEST
Buy the Best!
Standard Sewing Machine Co. Cleveland, O.

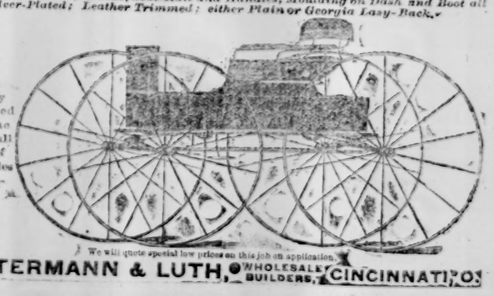
OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER
HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $25.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE.
SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.
All Attachments, 8 years guarantee.

Only $20. FAVORITE SINGER.

Top leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.
207 & 209 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
We Pay Freight.

THREE Pozzoni's POINTS
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1.2.3.
THREE Shades: White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS

THREE QUARTER OPEN BUGGY Hung on Thomas Coil Spring in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs.
Finely Finished; Bands, Seat-Rail and Handles, Moulding on Dash and Boot all being Silver-Plated; Leather Trimmed; either Plain or Georgia Lazy-Back.



Write for our 56-page elegantly illustrated Catalogue giving full details of all vehicles manufactured by us.
We will quote special low prices on this job on application.
RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE BUILDERS, CINCINNATI, O.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. R. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lamb'en. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor. Colored Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Barco, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. C. Price, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and O. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. H. Weatherly, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor: J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Dawson, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS—

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a specialty. Office in CAROLINIAN Building
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
21 door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Repairing and Manufacturing Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
W. T. OSENTON, MANAGER.
TERMS—$2 and $2 50 Per Day.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
ELENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Nag's Head Hotel.
This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests on the
20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1891,
and will continue open during the season, under the management of the undersigned. The hotel and surrounding have been recently greatly improved. Arrangements have been made for bountiful supplies of filtered and juniper water for drinking. A tramway is being erected from Sound to Ocean, and there will be bathing accommodations in both Sound and Sea. A comfortable Steamer will make
Daily Trips
from and after July 1st to and from Elizabeth City, connecting twice daily with regular trains going North and South.
TERMS OF BOARD:
$2 per day; $10 per week; $35 to $50 per month, according to the number of persons occupying a room.
For special terms apply to
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, July 15, 1891.

☞The farmers looking cheerful.

☞They are well on with their work.

☞The grape crop promises well. There is an abundant yield.

☞Corn at Norfolk 73 cents; at Elizabeth City 67.

☞Fine fishing sport at Nags Head is reported, and everybody is having a good time.

☞The Irish potatoes in this section turned out well, and the most of our farmers realized good prices.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of Guilford College in this week's CAROLINIAN. It is one of the best educational institutions in the State.

☞An engineer corps is surveying along the Dismal Swamp Canal the route of the Charleston and Norfolk Railroad. It is stated that it is to come by way of Elizabeth City.

☞The Greenville Reflector says it is estimated that it will take $75,000 out of the crops made in Pitt county this year to pay for the fertilizers that have been sold in that county during the spring.

☞Ex-Judge Henry A. Gilliam, at one time a leading member of the bar in this district, died at Tarboro on the 9th inst, aged 76 years. His remains were taken to Edenton, his former home, for burial.

☞Mrs Elizabeth Lawrence, relict of the late Capt. Joseph L. Lawrence of this City, died at the residence of her son in Berkley, on the 7th inst. Her remains were brought here for interment. The deceased was in her 77th year of age.

☞John H. Perry, a prominent citizen of Mount Hermon, this county, died on the 8th inst, aged 63 years. He had a paralytic stroke about two years ago and never recovered from its effects. He was an honest, good man.

☞The CAROLINIAN is pained to hear of the death, at Williamston on the 3rd inst, of Mrs Harry W Stubbs nee Siterson. She was a most charming lady, and had many admirers and friends throughout Eastern North Carolina.

☞To a Northern inquirer the CAROLINIAN replies: There are Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in Elizabeth City, all of them having excellent ministers; and as for the school facilties, they are good. The growth of the City keeps steadily on.

☞Our former young townsmen, Rev James S. Chapman, brother of Mr. Len. R. Chapman, the versatile reporter of the *Landmark*, has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him. He is now located at Los Angeles, Cal. It is always a pleasure for the CAROLINIAN to make honorable mention of Elizabeth City boys.

☞"Blow for Blow," given at the Opera House here by the Dramatic Club last week, was one of the best plays presented on our amateur stage. The ladies were all well suited to their parts and sustained them well throughout. The double part of the twin sisters Mildred and Alice was taken by Miss Ella John. Miss Annie Gaskins played the faithful maid and coquetish milliner with her usual vivacity. She excels in light comedy. Miss Grace Melick acted the young and charming Lady Linden in an easy, natural manner, and all the words of the sympathetic old lady Mrs Mousley were distinctly understood, as one of Prof. Sheep's prize medal speakers, Miss Rena Dawson, played that role. It was strange to find Mr. Cam Melick cast for a part outside of comedy's lines, but with practice he would make one of our best all roundactors. The heavy father business is not so easy to perform as it appears, but the grief and shame exhibited by him when arrested for forgery, he is discovered by his daughter to be handcuffed, was one of the best scenes in the play. The hardest part to act was given to Mr. H. D. Bayne. The villian must play exceedingwell to merit applause which Mr. Bayne received several times. If a pompous lawyer, judge or deacon is to be portrayed Mr. Ed. Underwood can "hit him off" to the life. In his double character of lawyer Bolden and Doctor Grace he pompously strutted before us with the self complacency and benignant condescension noticeable in some of the living prototypes playing their parts on the stage of life. Mr. Scott Bell always plays with force and feeling, and as Lieutenant and Sir Harry Linden he scored another success. Mr Phil. Sanderson *was* Charley Sprague for the evening for he played the part to perfection. His remarkable fit at the tea table could scarcely be surpassed, while his "aw yaws" and his funny English jokes have been the delight of the small boy ever since. The girls thought Mr. R. W. Woodley quite "fetching" in his gay suits as officer and servant; but why was Mr. Joe. Kramer only a utility man? There was a good house.

☞How many a wearied heart could be helped by a little breath of praise.

—We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞If you would have your boys to profit by your mistakes don't repeat them.

—California canned goods in large variety at Robinson & Co.

☞Don't make a tomb of the parlor. Open it often, and let in the air, and light, and sunshine.

—THE FRANKLIN is the best $2 50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞"What is uneelfishness?" asks a subscriber. Well, it is one of the rarest qualities in the world to find in any one else.

—How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

☞It is stated that payment of the direct tax will begin at once. The reason for none being in the counties east of Perquimans is that when the Collector finished at Hertford orders were received to stop collecting.

—A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room.

☞A recent magazine writer, on speaking of dreams, holds that the whole cosmos is in a man's brains—as much of it, at least, as his brains will hold. And when sleep relaxes the will, and there are no earthly surroundings to distract attention—no duty, pain or pleasure to compel it, riderless fancy takes the bit in its teeth, and the whole cosmos has its wild will with us.

—When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta.

☞One of the most transient of all earthly possessions, according to the consoling testimony of more than a generation of men, is the Umbrella. The grass withereth and the flower fadeth, and of a truth the umbrella abideth not long in any one place. On this point we are satisfied there will be no dissent. We have had some experience.

—The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and handsomest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

☞While there is more business energy and enterprise in Elizabeth City than is found in most other towns there isn't quite enough CO-OPERATION in inaugurating and promoting public improvements. To secure these there must be unity of effort—a "pulling to-gether." How it would help the town.

☞The market report from New York of July 11th, states a glut of watermelons which aggregate for the week 312 carloads. Fancy large melons have sold at $14 to $15, prime $10 to $13. Mushmelons have sold well, prime quality at $2 50 to $3 per barrel: Potatoes in heavy supply from the South and aggregated about 4500 for the week, with liberal supplies from Long Island, Good prices have ruled but lower to-day, selling, prime, $2 50 to $2.75; medium, $2. Onions scarce and higher, selling at $4,50 to $5.50 a bbl; tomatoes $1 25 to $1,50 a crate; cucumbers $1 to $1.25; fresh eggs, 17 to 18 cents.

—All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flannels in all desirable shades.

☞The Managers of The Elizabeth City Fair have decided to hold its Annual Exhibition at an earlier date this year than heretofore, fixing the time on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 16th, 17th and 18th. Now let everybody begin to make preparation to have something to exhibit. The Managers are making greater efforts than ever before to get up attractions and have an exhibit to eclipse those of former years. The Premium List will be distributed as soon as it is ready.

—If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Sorahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

☞The CAROLINIAN has always advised the farmers of this section to DIVERSIFY, and to limit the area of their crops to what they can thoroughly cultivate. Those who have done this have succeeded and made farming pay. The most of the failures among farmers is not the fault of the vocation, but in the way it is conducted. Successful farming requires both study and work—the "knowing how" and the *doing* it. There must be exercise of brain as well as of muscle. Captain Samuel Waters is making more money off one acre than too many reap from five, and most of them have equally as good land as his.

LOCAL MENTION

The Elizabeth City Fair will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September.—The bed for Pailin's new Marine Railway has been successfully launched.—The work on the new Fire Engine and Station House is now well under way.—"The consumption of intoxicating liquor in this country staggers me," said a down town temperance advocate the other day. "Me, too," gurgled a man near by who was trying to hold up by an awning post.—Plenty of apples in market.—It was cool enough for fires several mornings and evenings during the past week.—It is said that the new National Bank building, in course of erection, will be a very handsome edifice.—The versifier, in order to keep his pencil in practice, has scribbled the following lines:

The girl who has'nt yet "come out"
Her bathing suit begins to trim.
And though she's young without a donbt,
She'll soon be in the swim.

—The Town Commissioners have officially notified the Electric Light Company that unless they resume the lighting of the streets within sixty days the contract with the Corporation will be declared forfeited.—There have been several answers to last week's "riddle," one of them by a smart seven years old boy. They all say "Blackberry." Correct.—A dance house kept by a colored man named Lucas, in the First Ward, has been closed by order of the Mayor.—The following are the officers of Achoree Lodge I. O. O. F. for the ensuing year: Jacob Salomonsky N. G; H. O. Hill Secretary and Jos. F. Sanders Treasurer.—It was at a recent wedding. One of the bridesmaids was softly crying during the ceremony and her escort, nudging her, whispered, "What are you crying for? It isn't your wedding." "That's why I'm crying," she said.—Our Young Man concedes that it may be true that God loves everybody, but thinks there are a good many people He don't admire.—The work of shelling the streets ought to be continued.—Green corn, tomatoes, watermelons and canteloupes now.—Lieut Failing is off on an inspection trip down the coast.—After witnessing a recent "splicing," a local poet, who has a fondness for rhyming, handed in the following:

A capital match the magistrate said,
As the couple before him stood;
The service was said and the couple were wed,
The giggling girl and the dude.

—Mr J.E Flora has taken his family to Nag's Head for the season.—Is the Committee moving forward in the matter of the new Public School building? Don't procrastinate.—D. S. Kramer is putting up a handsome stable on the rear of his recently purchased lot on Main street.—The Saunterer reports more new houses going up.—It isn't a good sign to see young men spending their time sitting around a Saloon Card table. Better find work even at half wages than to do that.—Successful tests for water have been made in several parts of the town. A flowing well, at 54 feet, has been started near Canal Bridge. A number of other places will be tested.—Mr. B. B. Tatem will accept our thanks for some good eating apples from his lot.—Capt. A. S. Conklin spent the Sabbath here. His many friends are always glad to see him.—Decidedly the largest Irish potatoes we have seen this season were left at our office the other day by Mr. W. A. West. They are of the Early Rose variety and are beauties.—Our young townsman Carrol G. Pool left on Saturday to accept a position in the office with his brother at Lynchburg, Va.—Miss Helen Newby, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. Dr. McMullan on Pennsylvania Avenue.—Mrs. E. T. Briggs, of Raleigh, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. E. F. Aydlett, left for home on Monday.—Col Guirkin's banana tree is rapidly developing a number of bunches of fruit. It continues to be watched with decided interest.—Prof. G. W. Ward, late of the Academy, who has been reading law the past year under the tutorship of E. F. Aydlett esq, leaves to day to attend a course at the University at Chapel Hill. He is a young man of more than usual promise.—An ice cream festival will be held at Mrs. Nettie Pugh's, near Diamond corner, Friday night. Proceeds for the new Baptist Church. Public invited.—Our friend A. F. Stafford, of Newland, called on Monday. We were glad to see him able to get about without his crutches.—Mr. Cam Melick has been elected Orderly Sergeant of the Pasquotank Rifles. A good selection.—Miss Maggie E. Simons is spending a couple of weeks at Nag's Head.—Mr. Reuben W. Berry has just finished a couple of neat houses on his lot on Second street. He is one of our best carpenters and citizens—Masters Fred Ship and Wood Jordan are at Nag's Head.—F. M. Grice, C. W. Grandy and E. F. Lamb have gone to Nag's Head with their families.—The Presbyterian Sunday School held an enjoyable picnic at the Park yesterday.—At a meeting of the Baptist Church on Sunday a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. J. B. Carter for painting and finishing the pews in the new Church edifice. Mr Carter did the work *gratis* and has given the Church a piece of work which is a credit to him self and an ornament to the house.—Mr R D Williams left yesterday to locate at Newport News, Va.—The Pasquotank Rifles leave on the Neuse tomorrow night for the Encampment at Wrightsvill.—The Colored Methodist Sunday School will hold a Grand Pic-Nic at the Park on the 23rd inst.—J. S. Long, the popular hotel man of Hertford, called yesterday.

Summer-time brings colic and stomach-ache. Simmons Liver Regulator cures it.

The Raleigh Observer says that Col Paul Faison who has returned from a visit to the Penetentiary farm on the Roanoke, reports the force there as the healthiest body of convicts he knows of.

Spring-time stirs up the bile. Simmons Liver Regulator removes it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Gigantic Light House.

A mighty engineering feat has been begun off Cape Hatteras, where a gigantic Light House is to be erected on the shoals. An iron caison, fifty-four feet in diameter, will be filled with stones and concrete and sunk to 125 feet below the water. Upon this will be raised the iron superstructure, lined with masonry, 118 feet high. Around the base a rip-rap made with blocks of granite, each weighing two tons, will be erected to the height of twenty-five feet above the water line to break the force of the waves.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O, had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A, Wadsworth, druggist,

Twin Boons to the South.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The abolition of slavery and the principle of protection—both Republican ideas—have made manufacturing development possible in the South.

Health demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

George Chadbourne, a leading citizen of Wilmington, who has been extensively engaged in the saw mill business in this State more than forty years, died last week. He was a native of Maine.

Autumn produces chills and fever and malaria. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents them.

Eight thousand dollars worth of snuff per year is sold at Concord.

The fall session of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will open on September 3rd,

CONSUMPTION CURED.

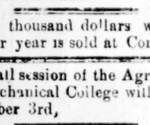
AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N, Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Proposals!

Bids are invited and will be received until July 15, for the local freight station building at Edenton, N. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The right is reserved to accept or decline any bid.
H. H. S. HANDY,
Engr, Maintenance of Way,
N. & S. R. R. Co.,
313 Main St, Norfolk, Va

FRED DAVIS,
DEALER IN COAL.

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS

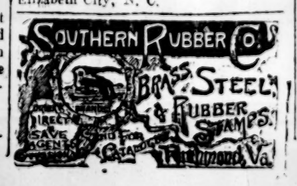
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers, at private sale, two houses and lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., to-wit:

One house and lot on Road street. The building is large enough for a dwelling with front part well adapted for a small grocery or store; the lot is 90 feet front and 208 in depth, Good water at the door.

The other is located on Ehringhaus street; the house is a good sized two-story one, and the lot is 60 by 208 feet. Also good water.

For terms apply to
W. W. GRAVES,
Elizabeth City, N. C.



—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, connecting daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 6 30 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M., Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2 30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Scuppernong, Cashie, Chowan and Roanoke Rivers. Transfer steamer to Murray's Ferry, thence by N. & S. R. R. to Cooper, Pollock and Belle Haven connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the N. & S. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c, returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Northern Cities.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by B. C. & A. S. S. Co., Pratt street station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 26 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harvey, Agt. Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. G. HUGGINS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendent.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sea built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 19 breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length, and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

20 Years Established.
G. S. PALMER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
POTATOES, MELONS, & VEGETABLES.
166 READE ST., NEW YORK.
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successor of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

U. S DIRECT TAX,

Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1867 Refunded.

James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N. C, will collect this tax for

FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Send your **Receipts** to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he ives the best citizens of Chapel Hill.

ELIZABETH CITY
CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY,
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT
Wholesale and Retail,
Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Attentive to All
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Careful to Please.
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c
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AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for two and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will
To Examine Our Stock
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock of
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
Fowler & Co's.
—With prices to please both at—
Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!
And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS
&c., &c, and if you see my goods
you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make
a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.
JACOB SALOMONSKY.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, and one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our stock in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are coupled with a high grade of quality.
MOSES WEISEL.
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Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me
P. W. MELICK.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

RAILROAD TRAGEDIES.

Two Fatal Accidents to Passenger Trains.

An Awful Collision Near Ravenna, Ohio.

Twenty persons were roasted to death and many others injured in a collision on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad near Ravenna, Ohio. A train was thrown from a trestle on the Kanawha and Michigan road, near Charleston, W. Va. Thirteen people were killed and over fifty hurt.

A dispatch from Akron, Ohio, says: A flagman failed to do his duty at Ravenna before daylight this morning, and twenty-one maimed and lifeless human bodies are the awful results of his faithlessness.

The vestibuled limited express on the New York, Lake Erie and Western road, known as the "Thunderbolt," bound for the East, stood at the depot at Ravenna, eighteen miles east of this city at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this morning and was crashed into by a fast freight train of twenty-four heavy refrigerator cars, which was coming on behind the "Thunderbolt" at thirty miles an hour.

Twenty persons were killed and at least a dozen others were seriously hurt.

The passenger train consisted of baggage and express car, three day coaches, then four Pullman sleepers and last of all a day coach containing forty glass blowers employed in the Richardson Glass Works at Findlay, Ohio. They were boys and young men, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-three, and all unmarried. Their parents live in Corning, N. Y., and they were going home for a vacation.

The passenger train left Kent, which is the end of a division and six miles west of Ravenna, at ten minutes past two standard time.

Five minutes later the fast freight, which had been following it closely, pulled out from Kent. At Ravenna the engineer of the passenger train got off to fix his engine, and the train was held six or eight minutes.

A flagman was sent back to take care of the fast freight, but only walked about 120 feet. For several minutes he stayed there. Suddenly the headlight of the fast freight loomed up; the flagman ran toward the on-rushing train, swinging his lanterns desperately.

The freight engineer whistled down brakes and reversed his engine. The tracks were showered with sparks from the scraping wheels, but there was no curbing the momentum of the twenty-four heavily laden cars.

The freight engine sank itself into the day coach, with its forty Findlay excursionists. A score of men were tossed upon the smoke-stack and boiler and pinioned there by the debris. The lamps in the coach seemed to go out for a moment, but then flashed up and in an instant the woodwork was in a blaze.

The day coach, in its turn, telescoped with the sleeper Warsaw, just ahead of it, and the Warsaw was pushed part way into the Jamestown sleeper. All three seemed to blaze up at once.

The passenger engine screeched out an alarm that brought townspeople quickly to the depot. Several Ravenna passengers who were leaving the train ran back and with trainmen and the uninjured passengers began trying to put out the fire and to extricate the victims.

The Fire Department played on the blazing cars, but not in time to save the imprisoned passengers.

Through a Trestle.

A loaded passenger train on the Kanawha and Michigan road crashed through a thirty foot trestle about eight miles from Charleston, W. Va., early on a recent morning, and only one of the passengers escaped uninjured. At least thirteen people were killed outright and more than fifty were hurt, some of them fatally.

It was Train No. 1, which consisted of an engine, combined baggage, mail and express car and two coaches.

The coaches were filled with passengers, most of whom were laboring people out for a holiday in the country. The Order of United American Mechanics was en route to Poca to spend the day, many of them accompanied by their wives.

Many of the passengers were employes of the railway company going to their homes along the line to spend the holiday.

The train was passing over a trestle when there came a crash. The coaches rocked and shook, women screamed, and stout men turned pale with fear.

A moment more and a fearful plunge was made. The forward passenger car rolled down the approach to the trestle, turned completely, and rested right side up ten feet below the track.

The other cars rolled over the edge, turned bottom up and fell twenty feet below the track. In the terrible fall many persons were crushed and bruised, but to add to the horror the rear truck which remained on the track fell over on top of the car, crushing everything under it and killing nearly every person who was in that portion of the car. One dead body after another was pulled out through the window, most of them horribly mangled.

Of the entire number on the train only four escaped without a scratch. Nearly all the dead were cut or bruised about the head. Immediately after the wreck relief trains were sent out with physicians from St. Albans and Charleston, who did all in their power to relieve the suffering of the injured.

The burning of the ties, which caused the train to leave the track, is supposed to have been caused by the falling of hot cinders from a freight train that crossed during the night.

The track walker, whose duty it was to inspect the track daily, had started on his trip from the other end of his section, but had not reached this place.

The engineer saw a slight smoke, but thought it an early fog rising from the creek until too late to save the train. The engine and first car got over safely.

Walter Welcher and wife, with their infant child, were going for a holiday with friends. The parents were killed, and the little child of one year was bruised, and its little fingers cut off. It never whimpered, and its great blue eyes never shed a tear as the surgeons dressed the wounds.

THE DESERT LAKE.

The Flood Traced to the Place Where It Leaves the Colorado.

The party, headed by Mr. Carter, sent out from Los Angeles, Cal., by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to find the source of the Salton Lake, have returned. They report from Ogilbie that the water leaves the Colorado River at a point eight miles from El Rio, and flows through several channels from four to six feet deep and from thirty to sixty feet wide. It flows westward along the Sand Hills on the line of the old overland stage to Ogilbie, making a stream 100 yards wide or more, and having a velocity of four miles an hour and gaining. It was too deep to be sounded, but the old slough at this point was formerly twenty feet deep. This is about thirty-five miles from the river. The party adds:

"We followed the stream two miles further in the direction of the Indian Wells. The water is all the way from a half mile to two miles wide, and from two to four feet deep, having a velocity of two miles an hour. The main channel passes Cook's Well, then on to Alamo Mucho, making a distance of fifty-two miles from Colorado River. This is the point at which it leaves the desert for Salton. The old stage route, with the exception of five or six miles, is all covered with water. The only way to reach this point is over the Sand Hills. This settles the question of a water supply conclusively."

EMMIGRANT DISTRIBUTION.

More Than Half Settle Within a Day's Journey of New York.

The report of Superintendent of Immigration Weber for the fiscal year ending June 30th shows that of the 405,664 immigrants landed at the Port of New York, 169,841 remained in that State, 55,227 went to Pennsylvania, 17,969 to New Jersey, 13,378 to Massachusetts, and 10,483 to Connecticut. Only 230 went to Arizona. The next smallest contigent, 407, settled in North Carolina. The Southern States received only 18,270 alien settlers, more than half of whom went to Texas and Missouri. Illinois got 32,420, Michigan 13,574, Minnesota 9645, Wisconsin 8440, California 6901, and Iowa 5937.

There were 70,776 Italians, only about one-fifth of whom were women; 35,424 Irish, 29,381 English, Scotch and Welsh; 49,390 Norwegians, Swedes and Danes; 74,382 Germans, 4388 French, 33,504 Russians, 24,256 Poles, 26,539 Austrians, 5043 Belgians and 8498 Bohemians. Most of the Poles, Russians and Austrians were Hebrews.

Of the 501 persons debarred 301 were contract laborers.

There were 155,936 laborers, 40,449 farmers, 8612 tailors, 6382 miners, 5401 shoemakers, 3484 carpenters, 2416 bakers and 1971 blacksmiths.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SHERIFF ROBINSON, of Scranton, Penn., was mortally injured by an exploding giant firecracker.

WHILE a ferryman named Mickey was rowing a party of eight across the Monongahela River at Braddock, Penn., the boat was upset and Mickey and two unknown men were drowned. The party was attending a picnic and several of them were intoxicated.

JOHN LUTKY and Philip Forkel were killed by the explosion of the Moosic Powder Company's press mill at Scranton, Penn., in which they were employed.

THE Cunard steamer Servia broke her shaft when two days out and was towed back to New York by the oil tank steamer Chester. Prince George, of Greece, was on board.

CHARLES H. BURTON, Secretary of the Burton & Corry Cider and Vinegar Company, of Albany, N. Y., is missing, and it is found that he owes from $30,000 to $50,000. The greater part of this is distributed among his relatives.

THE President and Postmaster General Wanamaker, at Cape May, N. J., discussed plans for applying the Postal Subsidy law.

JAMES SLOCUM, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Shibuya Jugiro, the Japanese, were executed by electricity at Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison. The first named was killed at 4:38 o'clock in the morning and the last at 6:06. The execution was a success, the four murderers dying instantly.

THE Internal Revenue receipts from the Connecticut District, comprising that State and Rhode Island, were $968,936.38 for the year ending June 30, the largest since 1887, when the district was formed.

South and West.

GALVESTON, Texas, was flooded along the waterfront, and the shipping there suffered severely from a terrific storm.

J. D. SHAW, editor of the Bishopville *Eagle*, was stabbed and killed by Dallas Kelly at a picnic at Camden, S. C.

A TERRIBLE thunderstorm at St. Inigoes Villa, St. Mary's County, Md., caused the death by lightning of three scholastics of Woodstock College—John B. Lamb, William J. Holden and James Walters.

THE Chilian insurgent steamship Itata, which ran away from San Diego, Cal., on May 7 without a customs certificate of clearance and with a deputy United States marshal aboard, arrived in the harbor there. Her envoy, the United States cruiser Charleston, did not put into port, but came to anchor outside, where she engaged in target practice.

JAMES TILLEY, his wife and child were instantly killed at Boone, Iowa, by the running away of their team.

MOSES BROTHERS' bank at Montgomery, Ala., suspended payment. The liabilities are about a half million dollars. They did a savings bank business and have many scores of depositors among the poorer people.

GRASSHOPPERS stopped the Rock Island passenger train on a recent night east of Lamont Junction, Kan. They covered the track for a distance of five miles.

A BIG labor demonstration was held at Steubenville, Ohio.

THE drouth in Indiana is becoming serious. Grass is like tinder and constant alarms of fire keep farmers along the railroads busy. Several wheat crops have already been destroyed by the fire.

THE Bank of Commerce, Sheffield, Ala., closed its doors. The failure is due to that of Moses Brothers, of Montgomery.

THE two masted schooner Silver Cloud, of Milwaukee, was wrecked near Port Washington, Wis., and Captain Johnson and his wife and child were drowned.

FIFTY men, mounted and armed, took Roland Brown, a colored man charged with assaulting Mrs. Berry, from jail at Blackshear, Ga., and riddled him with bullets.

THE Circuit Court at Los Angeles, Cal., dismissed the libel against the Robert and Minnie; the Attorney-General ordered that the Itata be libelled.

Washington.

AN interesting feature of the celebration of Fourth of July at Mount Vernon was the use for the first time of the handsome new flagstaff which was recently cut and erected by the Navy Department. The tomb of Washington was decorated.

SECRETARY PROCTOR by general order has abolished the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Missouri and assigned to the departments new commanders, who will hereafter report directly to the commanding general of the army.

THE Comptroller of Currency has written a letter to Bank Examiner Drew, of Philadelphia, Penn., informing him of his dismissal. The reason given for this action is that he has lost the confidence of the Treasury Department," because of the Keystone bank affair.

ACTING SECRETARY CHANDLER has approved the plan of operations of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1891-1892, as recommended by Director Powell. The amount appropriated by Congress for the work of the survey during the present fiscal year was $706,407.

A BULLETIN issued from the Pension Bureau shows that the enrollment in the public schools in the United States has increased from 9,951,608 in 1889 to 12,592,721 in 1890.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON appointed Taylor Faunce and Lawrence E. Brown, of Philadelphia, special agents of the Treasury Department to investigate the cases of the Keystone and Spring Garden National Banks of Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR B. N. EVERMANN, of the United States Fish Commission, started from Washington with a party for the West, to make investigations of the rivers and smaller streams of Montana and Wyoming in reference to the establishment of a hatching station as directed by the last Congress.

Foreign.

SEVERAL fights occurred in Carlow, Ireland, between Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. Sticks and stones were freely used, and several persons were injured.

PART of a pontoon bridge capsized on the Aar River, near Soleure, Switzerland, and eighteen soldiers were drowned.

CHINESE mobs pillaged and burned churches and mission buildings in various parts of China. The riot is aimed against foreigners, the ultimate object being insurrection that will entangle the Government with foreign countries.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany reviewed the Life Guards and the Scots Guards, afterward attending church at Windsor with the Prince of Wales and other members of the British royal family.

PRINCE ARIBERT, of Anhalt, and the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, were married at Windsor Castle, England, in the presence of an unusual gathering of royalties.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, reviewed the military battalion composed of the students at Eton, England.

INFLUENZA is raging in the province of Toledo, Spain.

PERSIA has accepted an invitation to the World's Fair and named Spencer Pratt as Honorary Commissioner.

DURING a banquet to Emperor William, of Germany, at Windsor Castle, a water pipe burst and almost flooded the room. He afterwards reviewed the Life Guards.

EXPLOSION ON A WARSHIP.

Two Officers and Four Seamen Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

The British cruiser Cordelia, Captain Harry T. Grenfell, ten guns, 2380 tons and 2430 horse power, has just returned to Sidney, New South Wales, after a most disastrous trip to sea for target practice with her big guns.

Captain Grenfell reports that while practising with one of the Cordelia's six-inch breech-loading guns the latter exploded, killing Lieutenant William P. Hillyar, Lieutenant Gordon and four seamen, and wounding three midshipmen and ten seaman.

The Cordelia is a single-screw corvette, built of steel and iron and cased with wood. She is attached to the Australian station. Lieutenant George M. Gordon, who is reported killed, was in command of the marines. The Cordelia was commissioned at Hong Kong February 18, 1890.

HE KILLED THREE.

Murderous Frenzy of a Colored Man at Olmstead, Ill.

Daniel Welch, a colored man, supposed to be insane, killed two colored men and a white boy near Olmstead, Pulaski County, Ill., the other evening. He waylaid his victims and crushed their heads with a club. After concealing their bodies, he took their hats to a doctor living near and told what he had done. The story was not believed, and he was not arrested until next morning after his victims were found. Edley Davis and Patrick Moss were the colored men. Willie Odell was the white boy.

CYCLONE IN LOUISIANA.

A Penitentiary Building at Baton Rouge Blown Down.

Ten Convicts Killed and Thirty-six Injured.

The first cyclone that has visited Louisiana in the memory of the living generation struck Baton Rouge at 6:30 o'clock on a recent morning, wrecked the steam tug Smoky City, demolished 100 houses, blew down the second and third stories of the penitentiary, killed ten convicts and wounded thirty-six others. Of the wounded, five, on the day after the accident, were not expected to live.

Baton Rouge is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, on a succession of high bluffs. The cyclone whirled upon it from the southwest. It was 300 yards in width, and appeared to ricochet, jumping over some obstructions and ruthlessly grinding others into unrecognizable debris. The terrible wind entered the town at Garig's brickyard, passed through a suburb of hovels inhabited by the poor classes of whites and blacks, and then went northeasterly to a point 100 yards east of the Governor's residence, when it turned north and struck the State penitentiary. The second and third stories of the north wing were entirely demolished. The second story was used as a hospital and the third as a manufactory of jeans clothing, and both were filled with prisoners. Ten of them were killed outright, viz:

Whites, John Gibson, convicted of murdering Patrick Mealey, a prominent city politician, and William Willow, of New Orleans; Isaac McClelland, of Calcasien; J. A. Waggoner, the famous desperado of Claiborne; Fred. Cage, Ouchita; James Van Metter, Natchitoches.

Colored, Nathan Chaney, East Feliciana, Henry Celestin, New Orleans; Beauregard Harden, Rossier; Edward Buelner, Caddo.

The five men fatally wounded are Melly O'Neil, Joe Vallere, Frank Arons, Henry McKay and Louis Claire, the latter also convicted of the Mealey murder. John Rhodus, a guard, was seated in a third-story window and was blown out, but the wind landed him gently on the ground. In addition to the north wing the cell building was unroofed and partially destroyed, while the roof of the women's building was torn away.

Excepting the convicts, no one was killed, but J. H. Young and members of his family were seriously hurt by the collapsing of their house. Mrs. Cutting, a son and two daughters were painfully injured when their house fell, and a Mrs. Colton received a dangerous blow on the back of the head and internal injures by the falling of a beam. Beyond these there were no serious casualties in the town proper.

At the penitentiary after the passing of the wind the scene was heartrending. A mass of brick and heavy wooden beams covered scores of human beings, whose cries and groans were most sickening. Relief came promptly. The fire alarm brought the entire department to the scene, and the uninjured convicts worked with strained vigor to rescue the entombed living and bring out the lacerated bodies of the dead. Forty prisoners were at work in the jeans factory when the crash came. Of these six were killed and twenty-one wounded. In the hospital were twenty sick men. Four were instantly killed and fourteen badly wounded. A pouring rain followed the storm, and yet the workers labored manfully, and from the pile of mortar and the mound of brick the bodies were steadily excavated, until by 9 o'clock the full extent of the fatalities was known.

The tugboat Smoky City, belonging to Pittsburg, was lying at her moorings five miles below Baton Rouge, at the time of the storm. She was swept out into the river and her top works literally torn to pieces. Only one man was drowned, but several of her crew were badly injured. They were rescued by the steamboat Alto and carried to Baton Rogue.

Shade trees on many of the streets were uprooted. The southern portion of the city, styled "Catfishtown," suffered great loss and damage of property. In that section of the city several persons were seriously hurt and bruised by flying timber from falling houses and fences. The drug store of B. A. Day was completely demolished and guttel of its contents, the loss amounting to $5000. Several of the small grocery stores and stall shops in that vicinity were destroyed. The brickyard of Garig, Reddy & Co. was badly damaged.

The cyclone did not make a straight sweep through the city, but would strike the ground and bound forward like a bouncing ball, and pass over several houses at a time and descending again tear its way for hundreds of feet. The trunks of massive oaks were popped off like pipe stems. So sudden was the storm that a number of bread carts, express and other vehicles were caught and wrecked in the streets, and it departed as suddenly as it came.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE best fighting team in the League is Cleveland.

WHEN the New Yorks fall to bat they always field poorly.

A FEMALE base-ball team is ravaging the Pennsylvania coal regions.

MCCLUNG has been re-elected captain of Yale team for next season.

CLARKSON, of the Boston League, is rapidly regaining his usual effectiveness.

WHITNEY, of the Cincinnati Association, is playing a phenomenal third base this season.

THE once famous pitcher, Larry Corcoran, is umpiring satisfactorily in the Illinois-Iowa League.

CATCHER DALY, of Brooklyn, is making many of his wonderful running fly catches this year.

DAHLEN, Chicago's new third baseman, is not twenty-one years old, and is the father of two children.

CLARKE, the catcher of the New Yorks, was married recently to Miss Adele Forbush, of Charlestown, Mass.

IN Lowe, Brodie and Stovey, Boston's League team has an outfield which has few equals and no superior in the throwing line.

ANSON, of Chicago, has been hitting with his old-time skill and strength of late, and has finally managed to get ahead of his colts in average.

THERE is a possibility that "Buck" Ewing, of New York, has joined the dead-arm crowd. It is more than likely that he may not be able to play at all this season.

IN the League Joe Quinn leads Boston at the bat; Tiernan leads New York; Ward, Brooklyn; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Beckley, Pittsburg; Anson, Chicago; Davis, Cleveland, and Holliday the Cincinnatis.

BROWN, of Philadelphia, has made more long hits than any other player in the country. He is credited with thirty-two, including sixteen doubles, fourteen triples and two homers. Joyce comes next on long hits.

IN the Association Brouthers leads the Boston batsmen, Werden the Baltimores, Donovan the Louisvilles, Kelly the Cincinnatis, Boyle the St. Louis Browns, Murphy the Washingtons, Duffee the Columbus and Wood the Athletics.

RUSIE, of New York; Clarkson, of Boston, and Hutchinson, of Chicago, are having a close and interesting race for the honor of being the best winning pitcher of the League. Each leads his club in victories. For Pittsburg Ginvin leads, for Cincinnati Mullane, for Brooklyn Lovett, for Philadelphia Thompson, for Cleveland Young.

MAYOR J. B. SARGENT, of New Haven, Conn., created a sensation by appearing as a player in a hotly fought base-ball contest between the officials of the city and town governments. As the Mayor is nearly seventy-five years old his playing in the pitcher's box was something phenomenal. An immense crowd gathered to see the game.

BROWNING received his release from Pittsburg for poor work in the field and obstinacy at the bat in refusing to sacrifice. He has accepted the terms of the Cincinnati League Club. He will play centre field in place of Long John Reilly, who will resume his old stand at first base. "Pete" will be paid at the rate of $8800 for the season, and will receive $900 advance money.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
New York	36	24	.600	Philadel.	31	33	.484
Chicago	38	27	.585	Brooklyn	31	34	.477
Boston	34	28	.561	Pittsburg	25	37	.403
Cleveland	33	34	.493	Cincin'ati	26	39	.400

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Louis	50	27	.649	Columbus	34	40	.459
Boston	45	25	.643	Cincinnati	33	39	.458
Baltimore	40	28	.588	Louisville	29	47	.383
Athletic	33	37	.471	Wash'gt'n	23	44	.343

A YELLOW fir tree, measuring 111 feet in length and fifty-four inches in diameter, has already been started towards the World's Fair, having been shipped from Seattle, Washington.

THE Exposition grounds at Chicago are inclosed by a high board fence, and during the progress of erection of the buildings no one will be allowed inside the inclosure who does not present a pass contersigned by President Baker, of the Exposition Directory.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

The Venerable ex-Vice-President Dies of Heart Disease.

Hannibal Hamlin, one of the founders of the Republican party, who served as Vice-President during the first four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and who was the last of the ex-Vice-Presidents elected by the people, died at the Tarratine Club rooms in Bangor, Me. The ex-Vice-President visited the club rooms that afternoon, as has long been his custom, and was playing with some friends his favorite game of "pedro," when he was stricken down with heart failure. He leaves a widow and two sons, General Charles Hamlin, Esq., a lawyer of Ellsworth, and Frank Hamlin, now living in Chicago. Mr. Hamlin had been perceptibly failing for a year.

Hannibal Hamlin was born on a farm near Paris, Oxford County, Me., on August 27, 1809. His father intended to give him a collegiate education, but died while the boy was going through a preparatory course. Thereat Hannibal returned home to take charge of the farm and remained there until he was twenty-one years old. Then he went to town and learned the printers' trade, and while at work at the case took up the study of the law, and in 1833, being then twenty-four years old, he was admitted to practice in Hayden, Penobscot County. Here he made his home until 1848.

Within three years after he was admitted to the bar he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature.

In 1840 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. But he failed of election that time. In 1842 and again in 1844, however, he succeeded.

In 1848 he had become so prominent in the State that he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term (four years) of Senator John Fairfield, who had died. He was elected for the full term in 1851, still as a Democrat, but in 1857 resigned because he had been elected Governor of the State as a member of the recently born Republican party.

In less than a month—i. e. on February 20, 1857—he resigned his office as Governor because he had again been chosen a Senator for the State.

In the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln as the leader of the Republican party, Hamlin was placed second on the ticket. On his election he resigned his office as Senator, and from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865, presided over the Senate. He was soon after appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, an office that he resigned a year later.

In 1869 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and served there until 1881, when he was sent as American Minister to Spain. He held this office but one year.

During the past few years Mr. Hamlin's public appearances have been few.

Early in 1889 he made an extended Western tour and was the recipient of many honors in Western cities.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Paris bakers' strike collapsed.

CINCINNATI has women carpenters.

AMERICAN railroads employ 3,000,000 persons.

SAN FRANCISCO blacksmiths work nine hours.

NEW YORK Hebrew bakers run a co-operative shop.

MECHANICS head the list as inventors, then come clergymen.

INDIANAPOLIS sewing women recently held a mass meeting.

NEW YORK CITY has a K. of L. assembly of church choir singers.

ABOUT 1000 Italians are engaged picking berries in South Jersey.

THE Welsh tin-plate workers threatens to come over here in droves.

LOWELL (Mass.) union men demand that police patrol-wagons be covered.

THE Switchmen's Union withdraws from the Federation of Railway Employes.

THE Workingmen's Society of New York wants a Friday half-holiday for clerks.

A HODCARRIERS' union composed of colored men has been organized in Brooklyn, Ill.

THE managers of the Topeka (Kan.) penitentiary refuse to observe the Eight-hour law.

THE United States Treasury Department is called upon to decide if pugilists are laborers.

YPSILANTI (Mich.) woolen-mill owners fine hands twenty-five cents for talking, and the mills run on holidays.

SOME New York capmakers struck against depositing part of their wages as a guarantee that they would not strike.

CHINESE workmen who labor at the looms making matting consider themselves lucky if they earn five cents a day by hard work.

THE formation of labor unions in Finland had reached the point of resolving to hold a general meeting in Helsingfors this summer, but a ukase from the Czar stopped it entirely.

A CONVENTION of labor organizations located on the Pacific Coast will be called by the Trades Council of San Francisco, which will endeavor to form a labor federation independent of the American Federation of Labor.

AN enterprising Chicago man, who imported two "jinrikishas" and Japanese men to draw them, free, at the Chicago Exhibition, has been ordered to send the men back, as being brought here contrary to the alien labor law.

THE World's Fair Association of the Commercial Travelers, recently formed, decided to hold a two weeks' congress at the World's Fair. All organized bodies of traveling men in the United States, and foreign drummers as well, will be invited to participate.

THE National Association of Furnitura Manufacturers, at its recent convention in Boston, decided to make an extensive exhibit at the Exposition, and provided for committees to look after the matter. The exhibit will occupy space in the main building for manufactures.

REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

Cabulla Indians Kill Fourteen Soldiers in a Battle.

Captain Spedding, of the steamer Theresina, which arrived at the Port of New York recently from Brazilian ports, said that a tribe of Indians known as the Cabullas had revolted in Para as a result of a disappointment in the result of Gubernatorial elections. Soldiers were sent to quell the uprising. A battle ensued, in which fourteen of the soldiers were killed. The Indians then took to the forests. Gunboats patrolled the river fronts during the disturbance to prevent an attack from that side.

Things later became quiet, and the leaders of the revolutionists were exiled.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 50	@	6 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	3 50	@	6 75
Sheep	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs	6 25	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	—	@	5 40
Dressed	6¾	@	8¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 15
Patents	5 15	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 02½	@	1 05¾
Rye—State	75	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	70	@	75
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	49
Mixed Western	40	@	44
Hay—Fair to Good	60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye		@	70
Lard—City Steam	5.95	@	6.00
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	18¼
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	15
Factory	11½	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	6¾	@	8¾
Skims—Light	3	@	5¾
Western	5½	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	18¾
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 00	@	6 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 85	@	7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 00	@	5 05
Flour—Winter Patent	5 15	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 00	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	66¼	@	67
Oats—No. 2, White	43½	@	44
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	90
	BOSTON.		
Egg—Near-by	—	@	20
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@	2 25
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	16 50
Butter—Firsts	15	@	17
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4¾
Lambs	6	@	8
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	6
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, July	98	@	99
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, July	67	@	68
Oats—Ungraded White	46¼	@	47½
Potatoes	1 05	@	1 35
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	19
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6¼

LATER NEWS.

AN explosion of gas at the Green Ridge (Penn.) colliery ignited the inner workings and fatally burned John Dorsey and John Pickmonti, and seriously injured Christopher Shoffstall.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER, H. H. Yard and Editors McKean and McWade, of the *Ledger*, have been notified to appear before the Philadelphia Councils' Investigation Committee. John Bardsley was removed to the Penitentiary.

A YOUNG man whose identity could not be established took a novel way to end his existence by plunging into the sewer through a manhole in New York City. His body was washed away by the strong current rushing through the sewer toward the East River.

THE great building at Cincinnati, Ohio, occupied by A. E. Burkhardt & Co., manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in furs and fur goods, was destroyed by fire. Loss over $800,000.

THE Missouri River has carried out several hundred feet of one of the expensive dykes built by the Government for the protection of East Atchison, Kan., two years ago. The current also threatens the other dykes.

ROBERT FRANKOVICH, Frank Miltovich, Peter Straugle and J. Speech were drowned during a gale near North Point, Texas. They were all well-known Italians, who had been connected with the fish trade in Galveston for a number of years.

IN the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., recommendations are made involving important changes in the course of study.

REV. DR. WILLIAM A. SCHUBERT, a retired Episcopalian minister, aged sixty, was accidentally killed at Washington by a little boy, James Gaut. As he neared Dr. Schubert the bicycle struck a stone, and the boy was thrown with great force against the doctor, who fell dead on the asphalt pavement.

PROFESSOR MENDENHALL, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Professor Meniam, of the Agricultural Department, have been appointed as the American Behring Sea Commissioners.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the acceptance of the offer of the master of the Chilian steamer Itata to pay $500 for violation of our navigation laws in having cleared from San Diego, Cal., without the necessary permit. This is the full legal penalty for such an offence.

THE Arab slave traders of Africa have been routed by Congo Free State troops, and are suing for peace.

THE Boer trek in South Africa has proved an utter fiasco and the British troops have been recalled from Bechûnal.

THE staging of the shaft at a colliery at Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, collapsed, killing four workmen and seriously injuring four others.

THE Kaiser and Kaiserin, of Germany, after breakfasting with Queen Victoria, drove to Frogmore and visited the royal mausoleum. They afterward lunched at Windsor, and were driven to Cumberland Lodge, where the silver wedding of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was celebrated.

MARTIN L. HARLOW, Postmaster of Whitman, Mass., was arrested in that town by United States officers and brought to Boston, where he was placed in jail. He is charged with the embezzlement of public money to the amount of $1100.

THE Naval Battalion of the Massachusetts Militia had target practice on the vessels of the United States Squadron of Evolution in Boston Harbor.

WILLIAM MCMAHON, aged four nteen, employed by the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican*, caught his hand in the shafting and was whirled around by a wheel making 300 revolutions a minute. The boy struck the ceiling and partition wall at every revolution, and every bone in his body was broken and his head crushed to a shapeless mass.

WILLIAM E. MATHENY, an Indianapolis (Ind.) street car conductor, shot his wife fatally and killed himself in a fit of jealousy.

MRS. REBECCAH RAYMOND and her son, at Olney, Ill., were killed by a passenger train. The boy, who is deaf and dumb, was on a bridge, and his mother, seeing a train coming, attempted to save him.

FIFTY mounted men broke into the jail at Blackshear, Ga., took therefrom Roland Brown, colored, who had assaulted Mrs. O'Berry, tied him to a pine sapling and riddled his body with bullets. Jim Bailey, also colored, who had criminally assaulted Mrs. Folsom, was taken from jail at Beebe, Ark., and hanged.

MITCHELL BROTHERS' planing mill, yard and eight dwellings, together with 18,000,000 feet of lumber, at Jennings, Mich., were burned. The loss is placed at $2,000,000.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL TAFT returned to Washington from Cincinnati and resumed his duties at the Department of Justice.

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing begun the work of preparing the new bonds bearing two per cent. interest, which are to be issued in continuance of the four and a half per cent. loan.

F. G. DAWLEY, an American citizen, claims in a letter to the State Department to have been illegally imprisoned and brutally maltreated in Guatemala.

EMPEROR WILLIAM passed the day in London receiving various deputations and attending a garden party at Marlborough House.

THE German Government has permanently relaxed the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations.

THE Labrador coast is ravaged by the "grip." Dozens of persons have died at Melegan, Plaster Cove, Point Aux Esquimaux and River Pentecoste, others are dying and many are insane. Provisions have given out. Bishop Bosse is ill, and his curate and several nuns are dead.

THE great strike of Belgian miners, which has been in progress for seventy days, was brought to an end. The Council of the Knights of Labor has decided for a general resumption of business and 4500 men went to work.

THERE have been fresh revolutionary disturbances in several parts of the Argentine Republic. The Government is taking vigorous measures to quell the threatened revolt in the provinces of Entre Rios, Cordoba and Catamarca.

LIGHTNING'S FATAL WORK.

A Mother and Her Three Daughters Killed.

On a recent evening the house of S. P. Anderson, fifteen miles west of Clifton, Texas, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters, all that were in the house.

Anderson was close to the house when the bolt struck, but the flames were so rapid—being fed by the explosion of a five-gallon can of oil—that none but the wife could be taken from the house. The bodies of the daughters were burned with the building.

Played Out

How often this and similar expressions are heard from tired, overworked women, and weary, anxious men, who do not know where to find relief. For that intense weariness so common and so discouraging we earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is not a stimulant, but a true tonic, gradually building up all the weak organs in such a way as to be of lasting benefit. A fair trial will convince you of its merits.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Quick Lunch and Sunstroke.

Americans in general are noted for the habit of fast eating, and New Yorkers in particular spare but a few minutes for their midday meal. While this practice of quick lunches usually ends in some form of dyspepsia, there is another result far more serious. The best medical authorities agree that sunstroke is far more frequent after than before noon, and there are two good reasons for this. In the first place, the heat is most intense during the early part of the afternoon; and, secondly, after a meal the stomach and other organs of digestion are very much congested with blood. The internal organs being congested, the surface blood vessels are comparatively empty and the function of perspiration is considerably interfered with. Sunstrock is apt to follow any interference with free perspiration, and the process of digestion interferes by drawing off the blood from the skin to the stomach.

A light lunch properly masticated and slowly eaten has but little effect in disturbing the circulation, but a hasty meal, bolted and washed down by large draughts of water or coffee, necessitates increased exertion on the part of the digestive apparatus, and a much larger supply of blood is needed to do the work. Business men are often heard to complain that in the afternoon they have a headache, that they cannot work so well, and that the heat seems to affect them more. The statement is correct; they do feel the heat more, and the reason is because of the hurried, half-eaten lunch taken at noon. If business men would only learn that this pernicious habit of rapid eating, especially in the middle of a hot day, exhausts their energies and makes them liable to sunstroke or heat prostration in some form, they would save themselves money, comfort and health.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Four-Footed Guerillas.

The Spanish conquest of Central America was achieved largely by dog-power. Balboa, the butcher Davila and all their successors kept brigades of trained mastiffs which more than once decided a battle by their ferocious courage. The best breed came from Aragon, in old Spain, and the efficiency of that four-footed militia may be inferred from a recent episode in the Oklahoma prairies. The Dalton brothers, after their robbery of the Santa Fe express, took refuge in